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## 628      insufficient • intellection

supply (~ of provisions) 2: lack of physical power or capacity; *specif*: inability of an organ or body part to function normally 2: something insufficiently aware of my own insufficiencies  
**in-suffi-cient** \in(ŋ)-sə-'fish-ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *insufficient*, *insufficiens*, fr. L. *in-* + *sufficient*, *sufficiens* sufficient] (14c): not sufficient: **INADEQUATE**; *esp*: deficient in power, capacity, or competence — **in-suffi-cient-ly** *adv*  
**in-suff-la-tion** \in(ŋ)-sə-'flā-shən, -in-'sɒf-'lā- n [MF, fr. LL *insufflation*, *insufflatio*, fr. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare* to blow upon, fr. L. *in-* + *sufflare* to inflate, fr. *sub-* + *flare* to blow — more at **BLOW**] (15c): an act or the action of blowing on, into, or in; as: a: a Christian ceremonial rite of exorcism performed by breathing on a person b: the act of blowing something (as a gas, powder, or vapor) into a body cavity — **in-suff-la-te** \in(ŋ)-sə-'flāt-, -in-'sɒf-'lāt/ *v* — **in-suff-la-tor** \-flāt-ər, -lāt-ər/ *n*  
**in-su-lat-ing** \in(ŋ)-sə-'lənt/ *n* (ca. 1929): an insulating material: **INSULATION**  
**in-su-lar** \in(ŋ)-sə-(yō)-lə-, -in-'so-lər/ *adj* [LL *insularis*, fr. L. *insula* island] (1611) 1: a: of, relating to, or constituting an island b: dwelling or situated on an island (~ residents) 2: of a plant or animal: having a restricted or isolated natural range or habitat 3: characteristic of an isolated people; *esp*: being, having, or reflecting a narrow provincial viewpoint 4: of or relating to an island of culture or language — **in-su-lar-ly** \-lə-'lār-ē/ *adv*  
**in-su-late** \in(ŋ)-sə-'lāt-, -in-'lāt-əd; -lāt-(ŋ) *in* [L. *insula*] (ca. 1727): to place in a detached situation: **ISOLATE**; *esp*: to separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors so as to prevent transfer of electricity, heat, or sound  
**in-su-la-tion** \in(ŋ)-sə-'lā-shən/ *n* (1798) 1: a: the action of insulating b: the state of being insulated 2: material used in insulating  
**in-su-la-tor** \in(ŋ)-sə-'lāt-ər/ *n* (1801): one that insulates; *esp*: a material that is used to prevent the flow of electricity — **in-su-la-tor-y** \-lāt-ər-ē/ *adj*: used for separating or supporting conductors to prevent undesired flow of electricity  
**in-su-la-ry** \in(ŋ)-sə-'lō-ŋ/ *n* [NL *insula islet* (of Langerhans), fr. L. island] (ca. 1914): a protein pancreatic hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans that is essential *esp*: for the metabolism of carbohydrates and is used in the treatment and control of diabetes mellitus  
**insulin shock** *n* (1925): hypoglycemia associated with the presence of excessive insulin in the system and characterized by progressive development of coma  
**in-sult** \in-'sɒlt/ *vb* [MF or L: MF *insulter*, fr. L. *insultare*, lit. to spring upon, fr. *in-* + *sultare* to leap — more at **SALUTATION**] *vi*, *archaic* (1540): to behave with pride or arrogance: **VAUNT** ~ *vr*: to treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt: **AFFRONT**; *adv*: to affect offensively or damagingly (dogged that ~s the reader's intelligence) *syn* **see OFFEND** — **in-sult-er** *n* — **in-sult-ing-ly** \in-'sɒlt-(ŋ) *adv*  
**in-sult** \in-'sɒlt/ *n* (1603) 1: a gross indignity 2: injury to the body or one of its parts; also: something that causes or has a potential for causing such insult (pollution and other environmental ~s)  
**in-sur-per-a-ble** \in-'su-pə-'pə-'rə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L: MF, fr. L. *insuperabilis*, fr. *in-* + *superare* to surmount, fr. *super* over — more at **OVER**] (14c): incapable of being surmounted, overcome, or passed over (~ difficulties) — **in-sur-per-a-bly** *adv*  
**in-sur-rupt-a-ble** \in-'su-'pɔrt-ə-bəl, -'pɔrt-/ *adj* [MF or LL: MF, fr. LL *insuperabilis*, fr. L. *in-* + *superare* to support] (1530): not possible to justify (~ charges) — **in-sur-rupt-a-ble-ness** *n* — **in-sur-rupt-a-bly** *adv*  
**in-sur-press-ible** \in-(ŋ)-sə-'pres-ə-bəl/ *adj* (1610): **IRREPRESSIBLE** — **in-sur-press-ibly** *adv*  
**in-sur-able** \in-'shʊr-ə-bəl/ *adj* (1810): that may be insured — **in-sur-a-bility** \-shʊr-ə-'bil-ə-ti/ *n*  
**in-sur-ance** \in-'shʊr-əns/ *n* [*chiefly Southern* in-'ʌ- n (1651) 1: a: the business of insuring persons or property b: coverage by contract whereby one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a specified contingency or peril c: the sum for which something is insured 2: a means of guaranteeing protection or safety (the contract is your ~ against price changes) (the shelter provides ~ against enemy attack)  
**in-sur-er** \in-'shʊr-ər/ *n* (1654): being a score that adds to a team's lead and makes it impossible for the opposing team to tie the game with its next score (~ run)  
**in-sure** \in-'shʊr-(ə)/ *vb* **in-sured**; **in-sur-ing** [ME *insuren*, prob. alter. of *assuren* to assure] *vt* (1635) 1: to provide or obtain insurance on or for 2: to make certain *esp*: by taking necessary measures and precautions ~ *vr*: to contract to give or take insurance *syn* **see ENSURE**  
**in-sured** *n* (1681): a person whose life or property is insured  
**in-sure-ty** \in-'shʊr-ər-i/ *n* (1654): one that insures; *specif*: an insurance underwriter  
**in-sur-gence** \in-'sɔr-ʒəns/ *n* (1847): an act or the action of being insurgent: **INSURRECTION**  
**in-sur-gen-cy** \-jən-sē-, *n. pl.* -cies (1803) 1: the quality or state of being insurgent; *specif*: a condition of revolt against a government that is less than an organized revolution and that is not recognized as belligerency 2: **INSURGENCE**  
**in-sur-gent** \-jənt/ *n* [L. *insurgens*, *insurgens*, pp. of *insurgere* to rise up, fr. *in-* + *surgere* to rise — more at **SURGE**] (1765): a person who rebels against civil authority or an established government; *esp*: a rebel not recognized as a belligerent 2: one who acts contrary to the policies and decisions of his political party  
**insurgent** *adj* (1814): rising in opposition to civil authority or established leadership: **REBELLIOUS** — **in-sur-gent-ly** *adv*  
**in-sur-mount-a-ble** \in-(ŋ)-sɔr-'maʊnt-ə-bəl/ *adj* (1690): incapable of being surmounted: **INSUPERABLE** (~ problems) — **in-sur-mount-a-bly** *adv*  
**in-sur-rec-tion** \in(ŋ)-sə-'tek-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *insurrection*, *insurrectio*, fr. *insurrectus*, pp. of *insurgere*] (15c): an act or instance of revolting against civil authority or an established government *syn* **see REBELLION** — **in-sur-rec-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l/ *adj* — **in-sur-rec-tion-ary** \-shə-'ner-ē/ *adj* or *n* — **in-sur-rec-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-'nɒst/ *n*

in-sus-cep-ti-bil-ly \in-'sep-ti-bəl/ *adj* (1603) : not susceptible (~ to flattery)   
 in-tact \in-'tækt/ *adj* [ME *intactus*, fr. L. *intactus*, fr. *in-* + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] (15c) 1 : untouched esp. by anything that harms or diminishes : ENTIRE, UNINURED 2 of a living body or its parts : having no relevant component removed or destroyed : a : physically original b : not castrated *syn* *see* PERFECT — *in-tact-ness* \-'tækt-i-nəs/ *n*   
 in-tag-lio \in-'tæl-(j)ə, -'tæl-, -'tag-lē, -ē/ *n* [It. *intagliare* to engrave, cut, fr. ML *intagliare*, fr. *in-* + *tagliare* to cut — more at TAILOR (1644)] 1 a : an engraving or incised figure in stone or other hard material depressed below the surface of the material so that an impression from the design yields an image in relief b : the art or process of executing intaglios c : printing (as in die stamping and gravure) done from a plate in which the image is sunk below the surface 2 : something (as a gem) carved in intaglio   
 in-take \in-'tæk/ *n* (1690) 1 : an opening through which fluid enters an enclosure 2 a : a taking in b (1) : the amount taken in (2) : something (as energy) taken in : INPUT   
 in-tan-gi-bil-ty \in-'tan-jə-bəl/ *adj* [F or ML; fr. ML *intangibilis*, fr. L. *in-* + LL *tangibilis* tangible] (1640) : not tangible : IMPALPABLE — *in-tan-gi-bil-ty* \in-'tan-jə-bəl-ət/ *n* — *in-tan-gi-bil-ness* \in-'tan-jə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — *in-tan-gi-bil-ly* \-bəl/ *adv*   
 in-tan-gi-ble \in-'tæŋ-gə-bəl/ *adj* something intangible; *specif* : an asset (as goodwill) that is not corporeal   
 in-tar-ta-sia \in-'tār-sə-'sɪ-/ *n* [G. modif. of It *intarsio*] (1867) : a mosaic usu. of wood fitted into a support; also : the art or process of making such a mosaic   
 in-te-gre \in-'ti-jər-/ *n* [L. *adj.*], whole, entire — more at ENTIRE (1571) 1 : any of the natural numbers, the negatives of these numbers, or zero 2 : a complete entity   
 in-te-gra-tion \in-'tɛ-grə-'beɪ-/ *adj* (1727) : capable of being integrated (~ functions) — *in-te-gra-bil-ty* \in-'ti-grə-'bil-ət-/ *n*   
 in-te-gral \in-'ti-g-rəl/ *usu* *to* *in mathematics*; *in-te-gral* also -'tæg-/ *adj* (1551) 1 a : essential to completeness : CONSTITUENT (an ~ part of the curriculum) b (1) : being, containing, or relating to one or more mathematical integrals (2) : relating to or concerned with mathematical integrals or integration c : formed as a unit with another part 2 : composed of integral parts : INTEGRATED 3 : lacking nothing essential : ENTIRE — *in-te-gral-ty* \in-'ti-grəl-ət-/ *n* — *in-te-gral-ly* \in-'ti-g-rəl-lee/ *adv*   
 in-te-grate \in-'ti-g-reɪ-/ *vt* (1727) : to integrate   
 in-te-gration \in-'ti-g-rə-'beɪ-/ *n* (1727) : the result of a mathematical integration — compare DEFINITE INTEGRAL, INDEFINITE INTEGRAL   
 integral calculus *n* (ca. 1727) : a branch of mathematics concerned with the theory and applications (as in the determination of lengths, areas, and volumes and in the solution of differential equations) of integrals and integration   
 integral domain *n* (1937) : a mathematical ring in which multiplication is commutative, which has a multiplicative identity element, and which contains no pairs of nonzero elements whose product is zero (the integers under the operations of addition and multiplication form an integral domain)   
 in-te-grand \in-'ti-'grænd/ *n* [L. *integrandus*, gerundive of *integrare*] (1897) : a mathematical expression to be integrated   
 in-te-grate \in-'ti-g-rāt/ *vb* (1638); *-grating* [L. *integratus*, pp. of *integrare*, fr. *integrare*, *integrare* *vt* *to* *gather*] 1 : to form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole : UNITE 2 : to find the integral of (as a function or equation) 3 a : to unite with something else b : to incorporate into a larger unit c : to bring about the segregation of and bring into common and equal membership in society or an organization b : DESEGREGATE (~ school districts) ~ *w* : to become integrated   
 integrated circuit *n* (1959) : a tiny complex of electronic components and their connections that is produced in or on a small slice of material (as silicon) — *integrated circuitry* *n*   
 in-te-gration \in-'ti-'grə-'shən/ *n* (1620) 1 : the act or process or an instance of integrating; as : incorporation as equals into society or an organization of individuals of different groups (as races) b : coordination of mental processes into a normal effective personality or with the individual's environment 2 a : the operation of finding a function whose differential is known b : the operation of solving a differential equation   
 in-te-gra-tion-ist \-'s(b)ɔ-'mənst/ *n* (1951) : a person who believes in, advocates, or practices social integration — *integrationist* *adj*   
 in-te-gra-tive \in-'ti-'grət-iv/ *adj* (1862) : serving to integrate or favoring integration : directed toward integration (~ forces in a fragmented society)   
 in-te-gra-tor \-'grət-ər/ *n* (1876) : one that integrates; esp : a device or computer unit that totalizes variable quantities in a manner comparable to mathematical integration   
 in-te-grity \in-'teg-rət-ē/ *n* (15c) 1 : an unimpaired condition : SOUNDNESS 2 : firm adherence to a code of esp. moral or artistic values : INCORRUPTIBILITY 3 : the quality or state of being complete or undivided : COMPLETENESS *syn* *see* HONESTY   
 in-te-gument \in-'teg-ū-mənt/ *n* [L. *integumentum*, fr. *integrare* to cover, fr. *integrare* to cover — more at THATCH] (1611) : something that covers or encloses; esp : an enveloping layer (as a skin, membrane, or husk) of an organism or one of its parts — *in-teg-u-men-ta-ry* \-ment-ə-rē, -men-'təri-/ *adj*   
 in-tel-lig-ent \in-'tɛl-'ekt/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *intellectus*, fr. *intellectus*, pp. of *intelligere* to understand — more at INTELLIGENT] (14c) 1 a : the power of knowing as distinguished from the power to feel and to do b : the capacity for knowledge c : the capacity for rational or intelligent thought esp. when highly developed 2 : a person with great intellectual powers   
 in-tel-lig-ence \in-'tɛl-'ek-shən/ *n* (15c) 1 : exercise of the intellect : REASONING 2 : a part of the intellect : THOUGHT



intaglio 1a

**in-tel-lec-tive** \-'ek-tyv/ *adj* (15)  
the intellect; RATIONAL  
**in-tel-lec-tual** \-'tel-'ek-chə/  
relating to the intellect or to its  
intellect rather than by ei  
quiring use of the intellect 2  
lation b: engaged in activity  
— **in-tel-lec-tual-ity** \-'ek-cl  
cha-(wə)-lē/ *n* **ek-sh-wə-lē** ad  
nos. (**'ek-sh-wə-lē**)  
**Intellectual n** (1599) 1 pl. ar  
leuc  
**in-tel-lec-tu-al-ism** \intnt-'el-'ek-  
/: devotion to the exercise of  
**tel-lec-tu-al-ist** \-'ləst/ *n* — i  
-**eksh-wə-**/*adj*  
**in-tel-lec-tu-al-ize** \intnt-'el-'ek-cl  
(1819) : to give rational form  
\-'ek-chə/ *v* **chə-(wə)-lāz** **'eksh-wə-lāz** *n*  
chə-(wə)-lāz **'eksh-wə-lāz**  
**intelligence** \ɪn-'tel-ə-jən(t)s/  
intelligent, intelligens [infis]  
or understand or to deal wit  
: the skilled use of reason  
manipulate one's environme  
objective criteria (as tests) b  
ity of divine Mind  
aligent entity; esp.: ANGEL b:  
act of UNDERSTANDING  
NEWS b: information conce  
area; also: an agency engage  
**intelligence quotient n** (1916)  
relative intelligence of a pers  
as reported on a standardized  
plying / 100  
**in-tel-li-gence-er** \ɪn-'tel-ə-jən-s:  
secret agent: SPY 2: bring  
**intelligence test n** (1914) : a  
mental capacity of a person  
**in-tel-li-gent** \ɪn-'tel-ə-jən(t)/ *ad*  
ligere, intelligere to understa  
more at LEGEND 1 (Intellige  
tory degree of intelligence  
= good judgment or so  
intelligence b: guided or di  
perform computer functions  
digital information to hard  
\-'tel-ə-'jen-chəl/ *adj* — **in-tel**  
**syn INTELLIGENT, CLEVER, al**  
quick. **INTELLIGENT** stresses  
solving problems. **CLEVER** i  
times suggests a lack of n  
queness in perceiving a  
promptness in finding answe  
moments of danger or chall  
**in-tel-li-gen-tia** \ɪn-'tel-ə-'jen/  
L intelligentia [intelligence] {  
social, or political vanguard;  
**in-tel-li-gible** \ɪn-'tel-ə-'jə-bl/  
(1416) 1: apprehensible by  
understood or comprehend  
— **in-tel-li-gibleness** \-'tel-ə-  
**in-tem-per-ance** \-(ɪ)n-'tem-pə-  
: habitual or excessive drinki  
**in-tem-per-ate** \-'ple-hrət/ *adj*  
+ temperatus, pp. of tempei  
: given to excessive use of li  
— **in-tem-per-at-eness n**  
**in-tend** \ɪn-'tend-/ *v* [**ME** en-  
posed fr. L *intendere* to stre  
stretch] — more at THIN *v* 1  
or goal: PLAN b: to desig  
NIFT, MEAN b: to refer to  
direct the mind on ~ vi, arc  
**in-ten-dance** \ɪn-'ten-dən(ʃ)/  
DENCE 2: an administrative  
intendant \-dən(t) *n* [**F**, fr. M  
dere to intend, attend] (165  
nor) esp. under the French.  
**in-tended** *adj* (1586) (1: e  
reer) (his ~ bride) 2: INT  
ness *n*  
**intended n** (1767) : the pers  
of chance  
**in-tend-ing** *adj* (1788) : PROSP  
**in-tend-met** \ɪn-'tend(d)-mənt/  
esp. of a law  
**in-tem-erate** \ɪn-'ten-ə-'rāt/ *v*  
— more at TENDER (1595)  
tion \-,ten-ə-'rə-shən/ *n*  
**in-tense** \ɪn-'ten(ʃ)-əs/ *adj* [**MF**  
to stretch out] 1: of a sens  
showing a characteristic  
ERABLE 2: strained or str  
sped by nature or temperam  
tenses-ness *n*  
**in-ten-siv-ly** \ɪn-'ten(s)-vli/ *adv*  
: INTENSIVE  
**in-ten-siv-ly** \ɪn-'ten(s)-vli/ *adv*  
tense or the intensify- s  
contrast of a photogra  
make more acute : SHARPE  
give, for stronger or r  
(ə-fə-'kə-shən/ *n*